

## 'FRIENDSHIP-84': high standards and mastery

The first stage of the "Friendship-84" Games scheduled prior to the Olympic Games, is over.

Fencers competed in the two final events, with Hungary, the hosts, winning the foil event while Poland dominated the epee event.

Out of the total eight gold medals, four went to the USSR, three to Hungary while Poland snatched one.

The rivals in the final of the men's handball tournament held in the GDR were 1980 Olympic champions, the GDR and world champions—USSR. This event was rather keenly contested. Though the USSR were leading 8-6 during the first half, the game ended with an 18-17 win for the hosts. Poland came third. Five of the world's top eight teams took part.

12 sets of medals were contested for in the kayak and canoeing events held in Grünau near Berlin. About 90 per cent of the award winners in world championship events — representatives of socialist countries — were engaged in the contests. Come to think of it! What would be the worth of the Olympic awards in Los Angeles if this whole cream of sportmen refused to take part in the Games due to the discriminatory policies of the Reagan administration towards the athletes from socialist countries. The awards, as a result, were shared between the world leaders —

six for the USSR and the GDR each.

Free wrestling participants showed their mastery in Soito. Taking part were wrestlers from ten nations, including nine winners of the 1983 championship, many of whom were world, European and Olympic champions.

The USSR dominated games throughout, winning seven gold

medals. Two gold medals went to the host country and one to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The second stage of the "Friendship-84" Games will be held in eight socialist countries in the second half of August. It will feature 23 events to all.

### Records of the 'Olympic day'

In our issue No. 56 we noted that everyone expected good results from the participants of the "Olympic day", the 22nd athletic meet to Berlin. This forecast has been vindicated.

Lyudmila Andonova, of Bulgaria, meeting world record holder Tamara Bykova, of the USSR, fought a fierce battle in the 100 m dash. The result of 207 cm, a new world mark, adding 2 cm to Tamara's former record.

Uwe Hohn, of the GDR, bettered American Tom Palenoff's world record by 508 cm, eliciting his javelin 104 m 80 cm to become the first man in the world to top the 100 m mark.

Marlie Koch, of the GDR, emulated the 200 m dash world record, clocking 21.71 sec.

Gisela Boyer reached 73 m 10 cm in the discus, a GDR record and the second best mark in discus history. The world record of 73 m 26 cm belongs to Callina Savinkova, of the USSR.

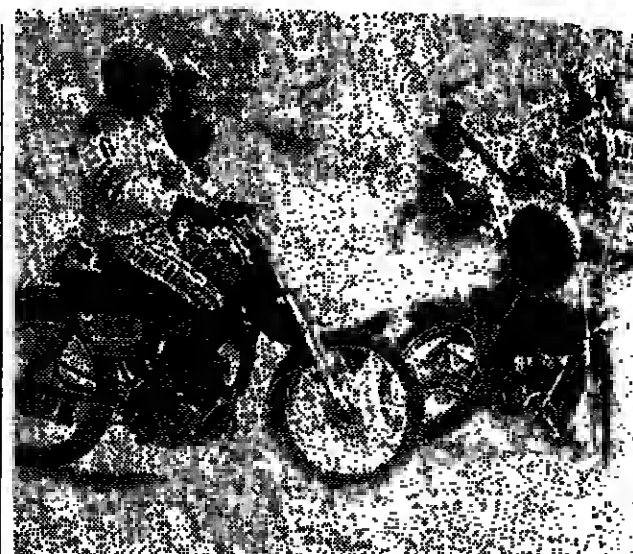
Marlie Göttr clocked 10.01 sec in the 100 m and Holke Davis long-jumped 732 cm (both of the GDR).

There was an exciting duel between two outstanding female shot-pullers: world record holder Natalya Liozavskaya, of the USSR, and ex-world record holder Tonia Stupienek, of the GDR. The latter came off best with 21 m 61 cm, while Natalya registered 21 m 59 cm.

Soviet athletes set no records though they won several awards: the men's and women's hammer, the triple jump, the 400 hurdles, the men's high jump, the men's and women's 800 m, the women's 1,500 m and the men's 5,000 m.

The contest was held in Berlin on July 20 and 21 and was attended by athletes from 18 nations. The USSR collected 44 athletes.

In less than a month, athletes will meet in Moscow (men) and in Prague (women) for the "Friendship-84" competition.



● The USSR motor ball playership is to progress. A number of the matches involving the USSR of Vidyova finished in a technical tie of 1-1.

● A new European long jump record has been set by 23-year-old Natalya Liozavskaya, of the USSR, and ex-world record holder Tonia Stupienek, of the GDR. The latter came off best with 21 m 61 cm, while Natalya registered 21 m 59 cm.

### Record for GDR

weightlifter Andreas Buhm weighing 67.5 kg has set a new world record in weightlifting competition at Schwerdt. He lifted 325.5 kg in the clean and jerk, while the world record of 325 kg was set by Soviet Union athlete, Joachim Kueh, 7.5 kg.

### New rule for football

PIFA has decided to drop the rules for taking the ball inside the penalty area.

Under a new rule, which will take effect from July 25, the ball will be taken out from the feet of the player but from the feet of the goalkeeper. The rule, according to a PIFA spokesman, seeks to create a situation where too many players gather right in front of the goal.

PIFA has also requested referees to deal severely with goalkeepers digging out their feet.

### On the motor ball

The USSR motor ball team who played in a friendly match with the American public team, held their own with club teams of the world. The USSR team were a useful force in the European league.

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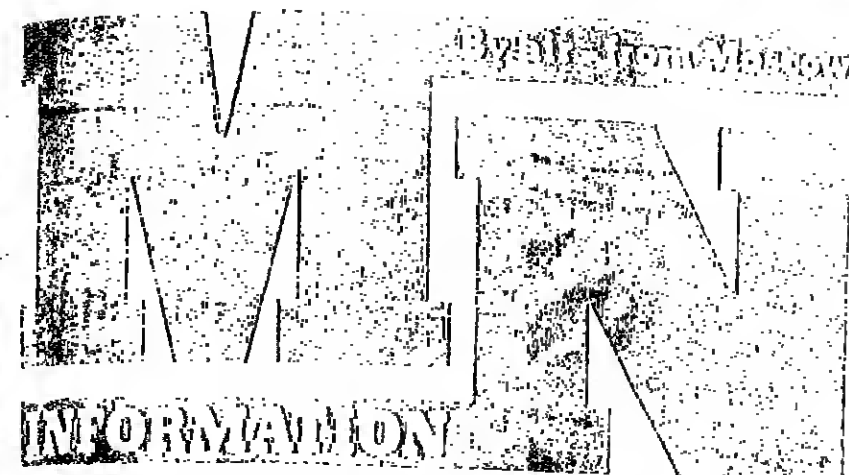
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## Towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East

Concerned over the situation in the Middle East, which continues to be volatile, and desiring of restoring peace to the region, the USSR has proposed a plan for a Middle East settlement and ways of achieving it. Below we give details of these proposals.

● Foreign lands shall not be acquired by aggression. According to the UN Charter, the USSR should return to the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967 — the Golan Heights, the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Israeli-occupied lands. All settlements set up by Israel on Arab lands since 1967 should be dismantled.

● The Palestinian people have a legitimate representation in the PLO, which should be recognized by all states. The right of self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own on the West Bank and Gaza Strip should be guaranteed.

● East Jerusalem shall be restored to the Arabs to become an indivisible part of a Palestinian state.

● The right of all states in the region to a secure and independent existence and development shall be ensured in practice.

● The state of war between the Arab countries and Israel shall be brought to an end and

(Continued on page 2)

### DIALOGUE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN PUBLIC



A Soviet-American dialogue. American George McGovern and Soviet Nikolai Blokhin.

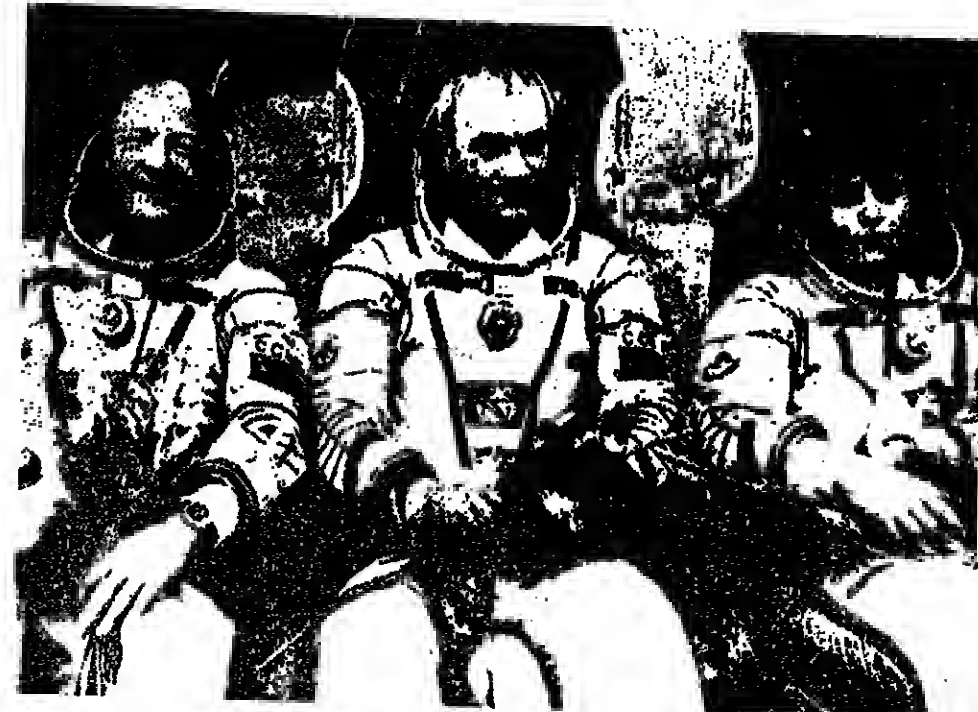
The dialogue between American George McGovern and Soviet Nikolai Blokhin, which took place at the center of the second meeting of the Soviet-American dialogue, was a very interesting one. It was held in Moscow on July 20 and 21. The dialogue was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, the Institute for the Study of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Washington Center for Policy Studies.

The dialogue was held in a friendly atmosphere. The participants discussed a wide range of issues, including the situation in the Middle East, the arms race, and the role of the United Nations.

## Space products back on Earth

Sunday July 29 was for Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk the last day of their stay in orbit. In the morning the crew prepared the ship for its independent flight back to Earth. Earlier the results of their research on board Salyut-7 for the past twelve days had been put into a descent module.

Research materials delivered from the orbit are quite diversified. They include samples with superpure drugs and biologically active substances obtained by Svetlana Savitskaya in the Toriya installation; specimens of composites, polymer and structural materials which have been exposed to direct space rays for months; rolls of magnetic tape registering the heart beats of Igor Volk and of other spacemen. But the crew must have been most careful with the least breakable things — the metal plates welded, soldered or cut in open space, when the new technological tool was tested.



Igor Volk, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Svetlana Savitskaya after landing.

The ship had a comfortable enough space for the numerous photo and cinema films, logs, and all the things the crew had the time to do over the three and a half months. About noon Dzhanibekov, Savitskaya and Volk said "Goodbye" to the remaining cosmonauts. Soyuz-12 separated from the space laboratory and its descent module landed several hours later in the Kazakhstan steppes.

Leonid Klim, Vladimir Soloviyov and Oleg Aitkov were among the first to congratulate the cosmonauts on their successful flight. Their research will continue beyond its 17th day.

By a decree of the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Order of Lenin has been awarded to Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Dzhanibekov for his successful completion of the space flight aboard Salyut-7—Soyuz and for the courage and heroism that he

displayed. Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union, Svetlana Savitskaya has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal. To commemorate Svetlana Savitskaya's heroic deed, a house built in her honor in her birthplace. The Pilot-Cosmonaut Igor Volk has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. He was also given the title of Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR.

### WASHINGTON CONTINUES TO AVOID A DIRECT ANSWER

Washington, in view of the TASS statement on the US refusal to accept the Soviet Union's suggestion that talks should be held on the non-proliferation of outer space, Washington is again trying to mislead public opinion.

Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes has claimed that the USA is ready to send a delegation to the Vienna talks "without preliminary conditions". But in fact, by repeating the formula day in day out, administration representatives are avoiding giving a direct answer to the question of what they are prepared to discuss in Vienna. The Soviet Union has suggested a definite topic — namely that the USA is ready to send a delegation to the Vienna talks "without preliminary conditions". But in fact, by repeating the formula day in day out, administration representatives are avoiding giving a direct answer to the question of what they are prepared to discuss in Vienna. The Soviet Union has suggested a definite topic — namely that the USA is ready to send a delegation to the Vienna talks "without preliminary conditions".

But not one of these aspects has received a definite answer from the US administration. Moreover, the US representative declares that they are ready to discuss at the Vienna talks "any matters without preliminary con-

### U.S. acts of piracy in World Ocean

The Soviet law of the sea as socialism has issued a statement in which it condemns America's illegal actions in the World Ocean which lead to greater international tension and render more complex relations among states.

Washington unceremoniously lays claim to the right to determine procedures for the sea or air passage of civilian ships or airplanes — in the Persian Gulf, for example, as if these waters and the air space above them lay within its own jurisdiction. US warships belt foreign merchant ships in the high seas demanding information as to their ports of departure and destination and on cargo carried. It is also responsible for other acts of piracy and illegal acts in contravention of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea signed by 124 states.

The mining by the USA and its hirelings of Nicaraguan sea ports has been condemned the world over. The USA is attempting to introduce changes in the rules and to undermine the foundations of mutually advantageous cooperation in this field. Not only has it refused to sign the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, it also undermines it by its actions.



Spartak and Kiev Dynamo squaring it off.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

### USSR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN FIGURES

The second stage of the USSR football championship has begun. Moscow Spartak are all leading after beating Kiev Dynamo 3-1 in grand style. The team is at the top of the table with 25 points and ten wins, closely at its heels with two points less are Leningrad Zenit and Dnipro of Dnepropetrovsk.

At long last national cup holders Moscow Dynamo have had their first home victory by beating the Rostov Army Club 3-2.

Zheludkov of Zenit is overall top scorer with 13 goals to his credit. Andreyev of the Army Club has 11 goals while Sinkov and Fekhtev of Kalin have scored eight each.

Dnipro Shekhtyor club tops other teams — with 32 goals.

Nolich conceded the most — 30, and they have suffered the most defeats — 11.

Minsk Dynamo have had nine draws. Kiev Dynamo and Zalgiris have eight draws each. As a reminder the draw limit is ten.

38 goals were scored in the second stage.

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"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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8







## Round the Soviet Union

A NEW PRODUCTION LINE HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION AT THE PLANT OF DEEP-WATER OFFSHORE PLATFORMS IN BAKU, THE CAPITAL OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC IN TRANSCAUCASIA, for the manufacture of components for platforms operating at a depth down to 200 metres.

"ARNOLD VEIMER", A NEW RESEARCH VESSEL, HAS BEEN PUT ON VOYAGE IN THE ATLANTIC BY ESTONIAN OCEANOLOGISTS. Carrying a sophisticated computer system, "Arnold Veimer" is the flagship of the Estonian research fleet and deals with such problems as environmental protection, efficient use of fish stocks, physico-chemical and biological processes in the Baltic Sea.

12 THOUSAND HECTARES OF FORMERLY BARREN OROUNDS IN THE SOUTH OF THE KYZYLKUM DESERT HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO PASTURELAND FOR KARAKUL SHEEP THANKS TO THE 28-KILOMETRE-LONG BITAU WATER DUCT. The total length of water ducts in Uzbekistan now exceeds 3,257 km providing water for half a million hectares of pastureland.

SERIAL PRODUCTION HAS STARTED AT THE MINING MACHINERY PLANT IN PERM, IN THE URALES, OF HEAVY-DUTY LORRIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DRILLING RIGS. The truck can load itself in excess of equipment by its own jacks. Powerful wheel tractors will tow the rig to the new site. The trucks have been designed for Siberian oilmen and gasmen.



## A RAILWAY IN REAL EARNEST



Krotovo, a settlement outside Moscow, is famous for its children's railway that provides a lot of fun for children. It is not, however, a toy rail or mere attraction. It differs in no way from a full-size railway despite its rather modest length of only five kilometres. It has everything to facilitate its smooth operation: lights, switches, safety devices, etc. Train engineers are schoolchildren of 11 to 17 years of age who receive theoretical training in winter and polish their skills in summer. Their pool consists of two diesel locomotives, eight passenger cars and three freight trucks, a hanger with all the necessary workshops and a two-storey classroom.

Some 800 young railwaymen have their practicals here during summer, with many of them taking it to be their future career.

## Growing output of mineral fertilizers

A factory now operating in Mary in Soviet Turkmenia is helping to improve the supply of mineral fertilizers for the Central Asian Republics. In the first three months of 1983, the factory produced 150,000 tonnes of fertilizer, which is a record for the plant. The USSR leads the world in the volume of mineral fertilizer output. But demand is growing and the annual output will be stepped up to 350,000 tonnes by 1985. As part of the construction of fertilizer factories and storage facilities about a hundred will be built before the end of the century. Considerable sums of money have been allocated for the technical re-equipment of existing ones. This modernization in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) will help to increase by 20 per cent the output of mineral fertilizer.

## Tea industry becomes more mechanized in Georgia

A fully automated tea processing line has been put into operation in the village of Zughdi District in Georgia. The factory has solved problems of automation of tea-making processes: selection of leaves of tea and the cutting down of power with the help of robots transferred to the result of the selection. The line has a quality of tea.

The intensification of growing industry in Georgia made it one of the most advanced in the USSR. It has been mechanized and automated.

The coming years will even more mechanize and automate the tea industry in Georgia. They have special machines and special combines are being used in Georgia. They have special machines and special combines are being used in Georgia.

## Places to visit

## ROERICH MUSEUM



Nikolai Roerich's house in Izvara.

Into a museum. It contains the artist's personal belongings, as well as documents and photos, and copies and originals of his paintings. Much space is devoted to the protection of cultural values in case of armed conflict. This convention, endorsed at a conference in the Hague in 1864, has been ratified by many countries. The Soviet Union being one of the first.

There is a library, as well as an art school for children attached to the museum.

Roerich when he was preparing his famous "Roerich Pact" whose ideas have been reflected in the international convention on the protection of cultural values in case of armed conflict. This convention, endorsed at a conference in the Hague in 1864, has been ratified by many countries. The Soviet Union being one of the first.

## From geologist's pick to electronic analyser

"Geopros-84" is to be held from 4-12 August at the 22nd International Geological Congress. This exhibition will be the first geological exhibition to be organized in Moscow. It follows "Geodesy-83" and the third "Geopros-84".

Over 100 companies from 18 countries will participate in "Geopros-84". The Soviet section will include over 400 full-scale exhibits and thematic stands.

including new technology and processes used in geological surveying.

New trends in the earth sciences, including computer simulation will be highlighted. Geological instruments, tools, drilling and cutting machines and advanced analytical instruments for field applications will be exhibited.

Soviet geologists render assistance to more than 30 countries. They have discovered over 1,500 deposits of minerals abroad. Their work has provided the basis for the petroleum and gas industries in India, Syria, the USSR and Afghanistan.

Several mineral processing factories are being built in Iran, Mongolia, Morocco, Algeria, China and Mali.

Simultaneously a show of geological maps and books will also be arranged, with exhibitions from 14 countries taking part.

Soviet cartographic service offers assistance to several developing countries. For example, it was the first to compile a geological map and a map of minerals of Africa.

Two ancient coins of silver have been found in the collection of the Vladimir-Suzdal museum.

The first was discovered by peasants, Ya. Malenkov, from the Suzdal District. While digging out beds on the plot of land attached to her house, she found unexpectedly turned up a silver coin containing coins minted in 1744-1822.

The second treasure-trove was found by I. Doroshenko and A. Ivanov, pupils of Vladimir Secondary School No. 34. In an old house in Vladimir due to be pulled down, the boys came across a money-box. On opening it, it was found to contain 888 silver coins.

Some time ago (by agreement between the French firm of L'Oréal and Moscow's public service board), French hairdressers, including Georges Dupays, one of the best hair-stylists in the world, were demonstrating their skills to Soviet colleagues at "Kudamita" new hair-dressing salon which has recently opened in Herten Street, in Moscow. The hair-stylists which Georges Dupays gives his model as well with their appearance that it is impossible to imagine these women without their fashionable hair-dressing. They are prize-winners at all-Union and city hair-dressing and cosmetology competitions.

Equipment for the salon, which will become a centre for letting new perfume and cosmetics produced jointly by Soviet and French firms, is provided by L'Oréal. It includes comfortable mobile chairs, dressers equipped with mirrors and demonstration stands on which are displayed the latest samples of joint production. For several years now "Svoboda" a Moscow factory, and L'Oréal have been cooperating in the production of new shampoos, face-creams, nail varnishes, and other cosmetics and hair-dressing aids.

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## Science and technology

## PHYSICISTS GET PRIZES

The Academic Council of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna near Moscow has awarded a prize of this international scientific centre of the socialist countries to Yugoslav physicist Stjepan Stamenkovic for outstanding achievements in theoretical research of the physical properties of condensed media. The research was conducted by a group of scientists and prizes were simultaneously awarded to Viktor Aksyonov and Nikolai Plakhia (USSR), Tivadar Siklos (Hungary) and Vladimir Konstantinov (USSR).

Physicists have been working in Dubna for almost 20 years already. The great amount of research that has been carried out was only possible as a result of a joint effort. It is of great importance for related sciences such as biology and medicine, and provides important material for experimental physics.

## REPLENISHING SOYA SEED STOCK

A hybrid of soya, capable of replenishing the seed stock of this crop in the Soviet Union, has been developed by plant breeders of the Soviet Far East. It is a cross-breed of the cultivated plant with the wild "Ussuri" species growing in this region. It will be substituted with another variety distinguished for its high yield, immunity to diseases and ability to withstand the vagaries of the weather.

There are six well-known varieties of wild soya in the world. Genetically, five of which the staff members of the Far Eastern experimental station of the All-Union Plant Breeding Institute have succeeded in collecting. But only the "Ussuri" served the purpose of the plant breeders. The others simply did not cross with cultivated plant.

The soya hybrid has crossed the interest of plant breeders from Czechoslovakia, Canada, Argentina, China, Bulgaria, the USSR and the United States of America.

## UNIQUE SERIES OF DICTIONARIES OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

The Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences has published a unique series of dictionaries of Oriental languages, comprising Persian, Russian, Hindi-Russian, comprehensive Korean-Russian, and comprehensive Japanese-Russian dictionaries. A four-volume Chinese-Russian dictionary is also to be published this year.

According to the well-known Soviet scholar Academician Andriy Kononov, the publication completes major work on the collection of the lexical wealth of a number of peoples—bearers of ancient cultures and on finding adequate Russian translations for their words and expressions.

It is known that the common popular vocabulary of any modern language does not exceed 50-60 thousand words. But the now Persian, Hindi and Korean dictionaries contain 60 thousand and 75 thousand words respectively. The inclusion of several scientific and technological terms, ancient words and dialectal words account for the increase in the vocabulary. The uniqueness of the work conducted by the Soviet linguists is that these languages have been considerably influenced by others: Persian by Arabic, Hindi by Persian and ancient Sanskrit, and Korean by Chinese language.

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## VIEWPOINT

## 12,000 metres towards the Earth's centre

Yevgeny KOZLOVSKY, USSR Minister of Geology

Today geologists face quite a few problems, the main being depletion of mineral resources, causing many pessimistic predictions. Present-day forecasting, however, is based on the occurrence of mineral resources in the subsurface layer of the Earth's crust approximately 5 kilometres deep. No information is as yet available on the lower layers.

The USSR boasts tremendous amounts of mineral resources and their complete depletion is most improbable in the near future. However, Soviet geologists have already embarked on the study of deeper layers. Thorough studies will be based on a network of interrelated geophysical profiles obtainable through deep and superdeep drilling. The first of such boreholes, in the Kola Peninsula, has reached a record depth of over 12 kilometres and the Suifan borehole in Archangelsk is now 11.5 kilometres deep.

The Soviet Union has greatly contributed to further development of subterranean science dealing with the occurrence patterns of minerals. It has laid the basis for geological predictions covering large regions, smaller areas and sites.

A geological map of the USSR compiled on the basis of space information obtained from satellites of the Krasnaya and Meteor types, and from manned stations marks a new stage in geological cartography.

It should be emphasized that in accordance with the Soviet Government's policy of building up the economic potentials of Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, all these regions have recently been carefully studied. Especially promising are the provinces with oil, coal and ore deposits recently discovered in Siberia. This work, all foreseen by the great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov who maintained in the 18th century that Russia's potential would increase through Siberia.

Especially important is the West Siberian oil and gas-bearing province which has been developed very quickly. 20 years ago it produced the first 300 thousand tonnes of oil, at present it is responsible for 60 per cent and 51 per cent of the nation's oil and gas respectively.

The development of diamond production in Yakutia was also an event of major importance for the country.

Mineral production at present lays special emphasis on efficient use of resources and comprehensive utilization of combined ores.

The USSR actively participates in international cooperation. Over the past 25 years, the USSR Ministry of Geology has rendered assistance to more than 60 countries, both in bilateral and multilateral basis, with a total of over 1,200 deposits either discovered or re-evaluated with the help of Soviet geologists.

AN UNUSUAL COLLECTION

Collection hobbies are diverse and on a rule based on one's spare time. But Viktor Plotnikov of Vilnius, on the contrary, collects and preserves his collection in his place of work.

An upholsterer at the Kievan furniture repair works in Vilnius, he collects items connected with old furniture during repairs. The collections are more diverse than those of the average. Among them are more than a dozen old and decorative objects, as well as forks, knives, needle cases, hair combs, felt-tipped pens, pencils, and even a hamper.

## Oil and gas exploration in Arctic

A nuclear ship has moored in the port of Murmansk—the "Kalevala" floating hotel, built for the USSR in Finland. It will act as a home for crews prospecting for gas and oil in the shelf zone of the Arctic Ocean.

The conveniences on board include a sauna, and a gymnasium which can be easily transformed into a hall for concerts or showing films.

The growing scale of prospecting operations gave rise to the need for such vessels.

Included in the oil fleet are a wide variety of ships. The "Professor Polshkov", for example, is exploring the wide expanse of the northern sea.

Ships with advanced icebreaking capability have been built for drilling in the Arctic. They can drill even a six-point storm in the open sea, while their rigs make possible drilling at great depths.

Another class of vessels are the icebreakers: huge floating cranes for installing powerful stationary supports for the rigs.

Drilling at greater depths is an important trend in the shelf prospecting for gas and oil. Spirit-type vessels are used for this work, carrying deep-water complexes allowing sea divers to operate at great depths. Manipulators are employed to assemble underwater equipment or pipelines.

The coming years will even more mechanize and automate the oil industry in the Arctic. They have special machines and special combines are being used in the Arctic.

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## HEAVY STRUCTURES CARRIED BY SEA AND RIVER

Last year Soviet water transport carried 238 million tonnes of cargo, including superheavy and bulk cargoes conveyed over great distances, the Minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR Timofey Gusevskiy writes in PRAVDA.

It is common practice now that freighters moored for Siberian power projects are delivered along Arctic Ocean and the Yenisei River. One such voyage was made by the diesel "Sovetskoye Yuzhnoye" from Leningrad to Krasnoyarsk. It was the first time a sea vessel went 2,400 km down the Siberian river and arrived at Krasnoyarsk with a 144-tonne turbine on board. From there a river barge took it to the site of the Sayano-Shushenskoye hydro.

Other heavy cargoes are conveyed alike. Since 1980 sea vessels have delivered to the Ob-Guba hundred thousand tonnes of large-diameter pipes for the Tyumen Region oilmen. This has saved thousands of railway platforms for other cargoes. Besides, labour is saved since overloading operations are reduced as the complex equipment is carried completely assembled.

## FUTURE GENETIC SERVICE

The symptoms of the disease are not present so far. But the physician has already prescribed his treatment. The coming of the disease has been forecast by a computer. Is this 21st-century medicine? No, this is a 20th-century reality, says Dr. Yuri Veltishchev, the director of the paediatric and child surgery institute in Moscow, who writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. One problem that has to be tackled is setting up a special genetic service, says he.

Elements of the genetic service do exist now. By making regular medical checkups of the population in the Kuzbass and Zhelezнодорожные districts of

Moscow, the institute prepares the future outbreak monitoring system. The computer memorizes all the mutations, for example, The experiments are known to Ivanovo, Volgograd, Kemerovo, Sverdlovsk and other cities of the Russian Federation.

Creating a data bank is particularly important for children. It all the teenagers have electronic cards, but when meeting a new patient, the physician will know if he is threatened with a predisposition to a particular disease. Threatening ischaemic cord disease or atherosclerosis can be detected in childhood and is fatal, led into a computer.

The outgrowth monitoring complex for children's health will not only signal an urgent therapeutic intervention in seeming absence of disease symptoms. Centralized medical information will help researchers to find the dynamics of various diseases could be followed in a city or in a region and priorities determined for research.

## METRO STATION NAMED AFTER MOSCOW IN PRAGUE

Prague metro station in the Soviet capital and the Czechoslovak capital, will be named after Moscow. The station will be built on the same site: November 7, 1983, both open on the same day. November 7, 1983, both open on the same day. November 7, 1983, both open on the same day.

The new station in Prague is described in PRAVDA. It will be very "light". Eight thousand cubic metres of natural stone will be used as decorative elements. The station will be built on the same site: November 7, 1983, both open on the same day. November 7, 1983, both open on the same day.

Pyramids, high vaults and mosaic pictures will be used to lighten the underground.



